THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1226.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 2.

According to private letters from Munich of the 13th April, Mr. Drake, the British minister at the Bavarian court, on leaving that city, went to Saltzburgh, and from thence to the Austrian dominions. Previous to his departure, he is said to have insisted upon an audience of the Elector, which, however, was positively refused.

Letters from the upper Rhine, of the 7th inst. state that the French couriers, who lately passed through that part of the country to Munich, were bearers of peremptory dispatches from Bonaparte to to his diplomatic agent at Munich, to compel the Elector, by threats, to arrest Mr. Drake. Mr. Drake has it is said, requested a passport to go to Vienna, which has been refused by the Imperial ministry. This circumstance occasioned a conference between the Austrian prime minister, Count Cobentzel, and the hon. Arthur Paget, who immediately sent off a courier to his court. The Bavarian courier sent to London on account of Mr. Drake's affair, passed through Hamburg a few days ago, on his way to Huseum.

From Paris.—Accounts of April 18, state that the Senatus Consultum, which is to settle the hereditary permanence of the government, in a manner the most conducive to the welfare of France and the tranquility of the world, is expected shortly to make its appearance. Also that Louis Bonaparte has been appointed counsellor of state, as he is the only one of the brothers of the first consul who has made issue. This circumstance seems not irrelative to the reports which still continue, of the establishment of an hereditary succession.

We learn by the Hamburgh mail, which arrived May 1, that the Senate of Hamburgh has acceded to the demand of the French minister, and in this instance, permitted domiciliary visits to be made in that city, to discover any persons who may be obnoxious to the French government, or who may have any papers that can lead to the discovery of any plots or designs that may be formed against it. The influence of the First Consul is every where irresistable. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany has forbidden all French emigrants to reside in any of the Austrian territories within fifty leagues of the frontiers of the French Republic."

Moreau is said to have denied all the charges brought against him till his twenty-second examination, when he is said to have confessed having been Georges three different times.

From Hungary.—Letters from Semlin of the 28th represent the insurrection in the Turkish province of Servia as extremely serious. The insurgent natives had taken the town of Schabatz by assault, and put most of the troops composing the Turkish garrison to the sword, some of the Turkish troops retired to the citadel, from which they made a furious fortile on the 23, but were repulsed with loss. The Servian insurgents who have entered the place, amounting to 5000 men.—The Turks, by way of revenge, set fire to 830 houses, and murdered the Greek bishop and two very rich Christian inhabitants.

"The insurgents have been joined by the Christians in Bulgaria and their force is now near 33,000 men. They carry large magazines with them, but are still in want of artillery. They are divided into regiments; and all their booty in horses, arms, cattle, or money, is divided in common.—— They are commanded by Czerni George, who has invested Belgrade. They have likewise taken the town of Ruddock by assault, and cut in pieces the Turkish garrison consisting of 300 men.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 14th March, say, Ali Pacha has been murdered on his way from Alexandria to Cairo, supposed by the Beys. The Grand Seignior and his ministers, in great consternation that their governor should have met such a fate, have appointed the Pacha of Acre, governor of Egypt to restore tranquility, and have sent a squadron of ships of war to support him.

A Russian frigate with transports having 900 troops, have been permitted to pass the Dardanelles for Corsu. A second squadron is expected.

To countenance the shallow tale of Pichegru having been guilty of suicide, an order has been issued, that the prisoners in the temple shall be unremittingly guarded; in the apartments of Moreau, Georges &c. five gens d'armes are stationed night and day. Thuriot, a brother-in-law of the famous Danton, and a favourite agent of Robespierre, is the person to whom the examination of prisoners in the Temple is confided.

It was strongly reported at Paris at the date of the last letters, that the two Polignacs, and the Count de Rochefoucault, have died in prison.

The First Consul is stated to have recently declared in a circle of private friends, that he was glad to find that Moreau was not so culpable as it was at first supposed.

Uncommon exertions are now making at Antwerp in building boats of a new construction for cavalry, according to a model which has been particularly approved by the First Consul; they together with all the vessels to be engaged in the enterprise against this country, and remaining in the dock yard in Belgium, are to be ready by the middle of May.

A frigate of 44 guns, has lately been launched at Antwerp, and is immediately to proceed to Flushing.

The large row boats lately arrived in Flushing from Antwerp. They are 26 feet broad, quite flat, and draw seven feet water; each of them mounts sixteen pieces of cannon of large calibre, and are to carry dismounted Hussars and Rangers.

By the Negtie, Vander May, the Vriendshap, Noordburg, and some other vessels which yesterday arrived in the river from Holland and Flanders, we are led to believe that the long meditated attack upon this empire will not be delayed much longer. Some accounts from Bruges dated the 1st instant express an opinion that it will be attempted about the middle of this month; and adds, "all the troops to be employed in the enterprise, are now assembled in the numerous camps between Montriel and Blackenburg.

The Flushing, Ostend, and Dunkirk divisions of the enemy's flotilla, are stated to have joined Admiral Bruix at Boulogne, with the exception of some heavy guns brigs, which continue detained in the Scheldt.

A letter from Middleburgh states, that the troops were much harrassed by the activiy of the squadron under Sir Sidney Smith, and that they were obliged to rest by day, being constantly under arms at night.

Two seizures of English goods have been made on the frontiere of Piedmont in the course of a fortnight.

Although a considerable portion of our impression has been worked off, we stop the press to announce, that to this moment (12 o'clock at night) nothing has been settled as to the formation of a new administration.

His Majesty has not seen Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Addington has not given in his resignation as has been erroneously stated in some of the daily papers, and it is equally untrue that he has declared his intention to retire from a public situation for ever. Such a declaration would be highly unbecoming a man who appears to have been ever governed by a sense of duty to his sovereign and his country, and by which sentiments the public are bound to conclude that he will continue to be actuated whether in a public or private station.

It is whispered that Mr. Addington has formed the determination neither to accept pension, place, or rank, on his retiring from office.

Mr. Hunter, a king's messenger, was, on Tuesday last, committed to Tothilfields Bridewell, charged on the oath of a whitesmith, with having endeavoured to prevail upon him to make a key to open one of the official boxes in which dispatches to our ambassadors at foreign courts are usually conveyed.

Dispatches have been received from Admiral Sir James Saumerez, at Guernsey. We understand that the enemy on the opposite coast had made no attempt, or any movement, indicating an intention to put to sea. The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are in the most complete state of defence; and our forces in that both military and naval, are in good health and spirits.

By a private letter from Dungeness, we learn that the troops stationed at the different batteries are continually kept on the alert, and that the officers are not permitted to be for a moment absent from their posts.

By the Mammoth man of war, arrived from the Mediterranean, accounts are said to have been received, by which it appears that all the late reports respecting Lord Nelson and the Toulon fleet were premature. The enemy remained snug at their old quarters the begining of last month.

The following very singularly cruel unnatural murder, is given in a letter from Hamburgh dated the 27th March.

"A person of the name of REUSE, a respectable school-master here, about 40 years of age, having a a wife and five children, and possessing there with a competence, and every means of rendering himself and family happy, took occasion a few nights ago, whilst they all slept, to murder them in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

"On the day preceding this horrid catastrophe, Reuse was, with some frinds and whole of his family on pleasure at Wansbeck, a pleasant village a few miles from Hamburg About nine in the evening they all returned to town; and between the hours of one and four next morning, it is believed, he had been employed in the horrid work of massacreing all his family!

"The eldest, a girl about 16 years of age, from the condition she was in when found in the morning, appeared to have struggled severely with this monster in human form, as she had received many stabs in different parts of her body. During the awful conflict, long had she, doubtless, petitioned for mercy—but in vain; determined on his sanguinary purpose, and equally callous to the feelings and inaccessible to the last cries of humanity, he had, by dint of perseverance, succeeded in almost severing her head from her body. His wife and the other four children, which were boys, had their necks cut nearly asunder, it is supposed while asleep, leaving not a spark of life in any of them, except the youngest, who survived in the agonies of death, about five hours. What is shocking to remark concerning the child last mentioned, (as it proves him capable of deliberate discrimination) is, that to effect his cruel purpose, and complete the massacre, he had taken this, his youngest child, from between two children he had for tuition belonging to a merchant.

"Early in the morning he left the house, desiring the servant not to wake her mistress, or any of the family, till he returned. The gates of the city opening at an early hour, he skulked into the most retired part of the ramparts, where he made a slight attempt to cut his own throat; and had laid down on his face, by some water, endeavoring to bleed gently to death.

"The horrid transaction was, however soon discovered, and reported through the city. And in the afternoon of the same day, two gentlemen were out sporting, came to the place where Reuse was laid; and finding him in the situation already described, enquired if he was the wretch who had murdered his family in the morning? He answered in the affirmative, at the same time begging for some water to drink, which was refused him. He was then taken; and at the dead hour of the night, (to secure him from the vengeance of the people) he was conveyed to his own house, to behold the awful scene, in order to obtain, if possible, a confession of the motives which induced him to commit an act of such singular barbarity; but he assigned no other reason for his conduct than the losing of a trifling lawsuit, and the preposterous idea of love to his family, which, he said, prompted him to save them from the direful consequences.

"It was, however, remarkable, that previous to the commission of this sanguinary act, he had never evinced any symptoms of insanity.

"Having propety, he was confined in a comfortable prison, where he spent his time in playing at cards and other amusements.

"P. S. On Monday the 19th of March, Reuse was racked by a wheel which came down 18 times on his neck, arms, limbs, &c. it was a shocking sight!"

Doctor Wilson,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 12aw6m.

Inspected in Richmond the last 12 months ending the first of July, 1804—84,762 Barrels of flour. ISAAC WEBSTER.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster court-house, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

April 20, 1804.

In Hanover County Court, February 25th, 1804.

John Taylor, assignee of James Welch, Plt.
AGAINST
John Thornton, (otherwise called John Thornton, jun.) Deft. } In Debt.

THE defendant not appearing, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered, that the defendant do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in July next, and answer this suit, or that judgment will be rendered against him; and that this order be published at three successive court days at the door of the court-house of this county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

A Copy—Teste,

THOMAS POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May Term, 1804.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson & Hamilton, *Plts.*
AGAINST
Joseph Friend, surviving executor of Daniel McCallum, deceased, who was surviving partner of Thomas & Alexander Donald and Company, the said Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company, and Thomas Wilson, *Defts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Walter Potter,

BOOK-BINDER & STATIONER,

Main-street, Richmond,

THANKFUL for the encouragement he has received since commencing business, hopes by his strict attention and faithful execution of all orders which he may be favored with, to merit a further continuance of patronage.

He has lately received a fresh supply of STATIONARY, and has now on hand a large assortment of blank and ruled books.

Merchants' accompt books ruled to any pattern and BOOK-BINDING in its various branches executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

June 26. 6aw6t.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

Continued and held for Henry county, the 1st day of May, 1804.

John Souder, Sen. Complainant,
Against
Joseph Miller, George Rivers, and John Phillips, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John Philips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy---Teste,

JOHN COX, C. H. C.

City of Richmond,

In Common Hall, July 3, 1804.

It appearing to the Common Hall of the city of Richmond, that the regulations of the trustees of the Free-School in the said city, have been established on liberal and just principles, whereby many poor children of both sexes have received at the said school, such advantages in the acquirement of their educations, as to encourage a strong belief that great utility will result from a continuance of the institution, should it receive proper patronage.

Resolved therefore, That the chamberlayne of this city and Messrs. John Robinson, Samuel Paine and Samuel Pleasants, be requested and empowered to receive subscriptions, and the funds that may be subscribed for the benefit of the said school; and that it be recommended to the humane and liberal inhabitants of this city, to raise by subscription other funds for the purpose of continuing the said institution. 1m

Teste, ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.

For Sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND,

On the terms herein after mentioned:

ONE Tract, in the county of Fluvanna, called Mount Prospect, containing about 1200 acres, on the great Byrd Creek and its branches, adjoining the lands of Col. Joseph Hayden; also, one Tract of Land in the county of Goochland, called Coles, containing about 1400 acres, on the little Byrd Creek and its branches. In order to accommodate purchasers, these Lands will be divided into tracts of not less than 200 acres each. One fourth part of the purchase money must be paid on making the contract, or an approved acceptance be granted, at 60 days, payable at the Bank in Richmond. For the balance of the respective purchases, the purchasers shall have their choice of paying in three annual payments, or the whole on the first day of May, 1807. In either case, interest must be paid from the day of sale. Sufficient deeds of conveyance, with a general warranty, will be made to the purchasers, and a reconveyance in trust, for the security of the sums remaining due, will be required.

Captain George Holman, near Columbia, will shew the Land, and is authorised to make contracts with purchasers, when more convenient for them than applying to the subscriber. Those who wish the Land divided will be pleased to apply soon, as it is probable each tract may be sold without division. Those who are able and inclined to purchase good land, will doubtless view it and judge for themselves, which renders a description or recommendation useless.

I have authorised captain Samuel Anderson, on Willis's Creek in Cumberland county to dispose of 400 acres of Land, about seven miles above Cumberland court-house, on the the main western road. Upon this tract are various improvements; a store-house and tavern-house, with the usual out-houses. It has been long known and called by the name of the Long Ordinary. The same payments and security for the money and interest will be required, as mentioned for the other lands.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, 30th June, 1804.

I will cheerfully respect the application of purchasers and endeavor to accommodate them with tracts of such extent as may be convenient for them; but 'tis necessary for me to inform them that early applications must be made, as I expect to set out in September on a journey to the southward, which may occation my absence till December next. GEORGE HOLMAN.

Goochland county, Byrd, June 30, 1804. } 4w.

This is to notify all Persons,

THAT Alexander Gilchrist has a BOND of mine for three hundred pounds, which is nearly paid off: this is to put the public on their guard, if he should offer to sell it, as I will not pay any part of it to any person who may purchase it until there is a settlement between said Gilchrist and myself.

Ninian Wyse.

July 4th, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s to 39s cash.
Wheat,	6s6 to 7s do.
Flour, (superfine) old,	31s6 to 34s6 do.
Corn,	30s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

ERRATA.—In the paragraph published in our last, relative to the anniversary of American Independence, an error, of some magnitude, inadvertently escaped observation, until several papers had been struck off. In the fourth line, read—" on WEDNESDAY last," instead of " on Monday last."

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Virginia, on Thursday last, at the Capitol, for the purpose of choosing Directors, the following persons were appointed, viz.

Joseph Gallego,
Robert Pollard,
Benjamin Hatcher,
Geo. Jefferson,
Edward Carrington,
James F. Leitch,
Joseph Selden,
William Mitchell,
William B. Giles,
Abraham B. Venable,
Samuel Pleasants,
John Harvie,
James Brown,
Jarvis Storrs,

} Directors.

The Stockholders, after appointing the number of Directors required by the law, proceeded to vote what salary should be given to the President; when it was agreed that $ 2500 per annum would be an adequate compensation—After which the Directors present, proceeded to ballot for a President, and A. B. Venable, Esq. was elected.

A letter from London of a late date, says—" Notwithstanding the war, this country never enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity. It is a fact, the Exchange is in favor of this country, with every quarter of the globe, and the surplus of the revenue of 1804 over that of 1803, is one million four hundred and eighty two thousand pounds sterling, exclusive of the war taxes, which have exceeded those of 1803 almost two millions. We still continue a nation of armed men. A change of ministry is expected soon. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox are both talked of as premiers. If the former, the war will be carried on with increased vigor. If the latter, he will propose, and likely bring about a peace, through the mediation of Russia. If a coalition, the Lord only knows what will take place."

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

From every court in Europe, we hear of little more than demands made by the French government against the unfortunate emigrants. Some emigrants of distinction have, it is said, been ordered from the Austrian territories, and the elector of Wertemburgh and other petty German Princes, have adopted several severe measures against these faithful adherents to their king.

The story of an insurrection having taken place at Paris, has been repeated in our correspondent's letter. A Hamburgh ship from Morlaix, arrived on Saturday evening at Plymouth. The captain left Morlaix on Thursday last; before he sailed, a report prevailed of accounts having been received from Paris of an insurrection having taken place, and that the populace, exasperated at the murder of the Duke D'Enghien, had seized and massacred Bonaparte. We do not attach any credit to the rumor.

It is remarkable that the lamented Duke D'Enghien perished in the very wood, the wood of Vincennes, in which his ancestor, Louis IX. or St. Louis, was wont to administer justice under a large oak, according to the simple forms of the thirteenth century. From this Monarch he was the twenty first in descent.

It is worth while to observe the material differences between the grand judge's report against Mr. Drake, and Mr. Drake's letter. In his eagerness to attack Mr. Drake, M. Regnier charges him with a design which had been suggested by the spy, and as it was suggested after the spy had " let the police into the secret," it must have been done with the approbation of the French government. M. Regnier, in his report, imputes to Mr. Drake the planning of a scheme for raising an insurrection in four departments at once. It appears, however, from Mr. Drake's letters, that the spy himself proposed the scheme, and that Mr. Drake disapproved of it, giving it as his opinion, that it would produce no good effect, and would only cause a temporary embarrassment to the first consul.

M. Regnier, in the body of his report, puts into the mouth of Mr. Drake these words:—" During my stay in Italy, I had connections with the interior of France. I should continue to have them, as I am this moment of all the English ministers, the nearest to the frontier."—But in Mr. Drake's letters the expressions are quite different. " He knows," says Mr. Drake, " that during my residence in Italy, I had connections with the interior, and *so he supposes the same to exist at present*, and the more so, as I am at this moment one of those English ministers who is at the least distance from the frontiers." There are other variations between the report and the letters. The report, in order to attach to Mr. Drake the epithet of brutal, charges him with having said, " it is of very little consequence by whom *the beast is brought to the ground*." Mr. Drake's expressions are, " it is of little consequence by whom *the game is hunted down*."

The princess Clementine de Rohen Rochefort, who had voluntarily followed the Duke D'Enghien to Strasburgh, has returned from thence to Ettenheim. The prince was very fond of her; she is a niece of Cardinal de Rohen. His love for her appears to have induced her to reside where she did.

Directions given by Bernard de Clamouse Browne, consul of the United States of America in the city of Oporto, to all the masters of American vessels, to be observed in this harbor.

1. All ships that come over this bar, are to bring to at St. Johns, to receive the visit of the castle.

2. If the master of any vessel should happen to have no direction for any house in this city, whom to consign, either his vessel or cargo, the consul will recommend him to a house of responsibility; by this means the captains will avoid all impositions to which strangers are subject.

3. Any ship that wants Franquia, viz. licence to get out again without unloading, must not come to anchor higher than between the Cross Rock and King's Yard, called the Ouro, and is to demand Franquia within 24 hours; and any master who shall neglect to do it within that time, will be obliged to come up and deliver; but to obtain Franquia, it is necessary to have it expressed in his charter party, bills of lading, and other documents, what other ports he is bound to.

4. Any ship that is to unload but part of her cargo here, declaring at the custom house what part of it is for another port, she will be permitted to proceed accordingly, provided it be expressed in the charter party, bills of lading, &c.

5. No ship that brings gunpowder must come up higher than Massarellos, where she is to wait till the proper officers go on board to have it unloaded there, but the master is to come ashore (after the several visits have been aboard) and make entry at the custom house of his cargo, and at the consular office.

6. All ships that bring bills of health are to come up to the Bandeirinha, at Myragaya, and the masters are to attend on board for the visits of health inquisition and tobacco, having the ensign spread in its proper place.

7. When the tobacco visit goes on board, both masters and sailors must be very careful in producing what tobacco they have to the officers, in case the least quantity should be afterwards found more than was at first produced, (according to the certificate the master signs) it will be deemed a concealment, and they will be liable to imprisonment and confiscations, &c. Neither are they to carry any tobacco or snuff, or to carry it from one ship to another, under the same penalties—the same care to be taken as to soap and candles, under the same penalties.

8. After the aforesaid visits, the ships are to come up to the key, and the masters are to come to the custom house, there to give entry of their cargoes, and at the same time to enter what protests they have to make, before the hatches be opened, and to have a survey to determine what the damages proceeded from, and then they are to go aboard their respective ships to receive the custom house visit, and not unload any of their cargo but in the proper boats, and not in the ships boats without especial licence.

9. All masters of vessels are to produce their registers to the consul on their landing, that he may ascertain the authenticity of their vessels belonging to citizens of the United States.

10. No ship that has custom house goods aboard, must take in any lading, or haul ashore or along side any other ship, before the water is taken off, unless liberty be granted by the judge of the custom-house.

11. No ship must load or unload ballast without licence from the office, neither haul along side any ship either to receive or discharge it, without licence, nor throw any ballast overboard, or discharge it into any boat, bark, hulk or vessels; penalties of imprisonment, and a fine of 200 mil reis, if thrown overboard—if into a boat, 50 mil reis.

12. No ships are to receive to carry abroad any provisions, or any other goods, without a licence or proper dispatch from the custom house, nor any Portuguese money, exceeding 200 mil reis. Penalty at least, is seizure, and forfeiture of the money and goods.

13. No kind of foreign liquors, wine, brandy, rum, beer, cider, flour, &c. can be entered, being here deemed as contraband.

14. If any master has any black or blacks aboard, either as servants or sailors, he is to manifest them in the custom house.

15. If any ship brings wines from any part of this kingdom or the islands, the master must enter them in the Cazinha.

16. When ships are unloaded, they are to make a signal with their ensign spread in its proper place, and the masters must come to the custom house to sign the book, at which time they are to make declaration of what goods, provisions, or stores still remain aboard, which if they neglect to do before the officers go over the ship's side, the masters will be condemned to pay the value of the goods, over and above the loss of them; and they are to attend when the said visit goes aboard.

17. Before any vessel takes in goods, the master is to come to the custom house and enter his vessel outwards, and is to keep the dispatches of such goods as he receives, to be delivered to the broker when he comes to him in order to clear at the custom house.

18. All masters that want to have their papers current in the custom house in order to sail, are to acquaint the consul of it three or four days before giving him their several dispatches of the goods loaded aboard, in order to give him time to pass them through the respective offices, to prevent any delay which may otherwise happen by the absence of the officers.

19. All masters of vessels when they are loaded, or ready to depart, are to go to the consul, to pay him their port charges and recover their registers, without which their dispatches will not be sent down to the castle, for liberty to sail.

20. All masters of ships are to go with the broker and clear out at the Ouro, viz. King's Yard, before they sail, where they are to make oath that they carry no Portuguese sailors; or if they carry any, to give in proper security for their return hither, under penalty of four hundred mil reis.

21. No great guns to be fired on any occasion whatever in the harbor.

22. No person whatever is to bring to land any sort of fire arms, pointed knives, or forks, nor razors, nor awls, nor marline spikes, nor any wood with a point, nor any other instrument of any metal, whereby a wound may be made by a thirst or a stab, under the penalty of imprisonment, and being whipt, and to serve ten years in the gallies, and pay one hundred mil reis.

23. So many seamen being lost in this port from the consequences of drunkenness, it is earnestly recommended to all masters of ships, as they value the lives of their seamen, to keep them on board, particularly at nights, and on Sundays and holidays; and to caution those who are obliged to go on shore to keep sober, and observe a decent behaviour, nor frequenting wine houses and other bad places of resort: If any seamen are found in such houses after dark, they will be carried to prison and punished as the law directs.

24. No American seamen are to be discharged in this harbour upon any account.

25. A constant watch is to be kept upon deck day and night.

26. The masters are to pay all the expences for attending their sick seamen sent to the hospital, or seamen sent to prison for misbehaviour; and they are to receive on board their vessels, on their voyage back, all such seamen, unless it shall appear by a certificate, under the hand of a physician, that such seamen are unfit to go to sea, in which case the said masters are to give accounts under oath, before the consul, of what shall be due from them to the said seamen, which shall be deposited, to be delivered to whom it may belong.

27. All masters of vessels are desired to take notice, that the consul has his office open for the clearing the vessels every morning from eight till twelve o'clock, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The present state of parties (says a late London paper) is the subject of great and general solicitude. The fact of a coalition, to a certain extent, between Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt and the Grenvilles, is no longer doubted; but the nature of the terms and conditions is still the source of endless conjecture and enquiry. In the best informed circles, it is said that the Grenville party have agreed to concur with Mr. Fox in his foreign politics, the Catholic question, and the plan to overthrow the present administration. Mr. Pitt, we believe, has not entered so fully into the cause. He will not pledge himself to support the Catholic question, but he concurs in the other two great leading points. This policy of Mr. Pitt, respecting the Catholic question, has been urged as an argument against the existence of such a compact, but it is easily explained. Mr. Pitt went out upon his support of the Catholic question, and he hopes that its abandonment will remove a great objection in a certain quarter, and smooth the way to his return to power. With respect to Mr. Fox, this great man stands firm and immovable in his principles and actions. A treasury print is well paid to calumniate him, and represent his coalition with the Grenvilles as evidence of his apostacy and inconsistency. We see no mark of either in the terms of agreement, which we have stated. Those who make the charge, either do not know the nature of the union, or they invent terms to suit their purpose.

From the New-York Herald.

The reader is here presented with the second number (the first being merely introductory) of a promised series from the Boston Centinel, which we predict will command a more than ordinary share of public attention. In our opinion, no federal print can omit to extend their circulation, without a neglect of duty.

REVIEW OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

NO. II.

The cause, which operates most powerfully in displacing an administration in elective governments, is generally the charge of managing the national finances. Thus it happened to the WASHINGTON and ADAMS administrations. So often did the partizans of the present rulers exclaim against the federal direction of the revenue; so often did they repeat the cry of venality, corruption and prodigality in those who controuled it, that in defiance of truth, they at last electrified the public mind, and produced a change. An examination however of the state of finance at the commencement, and during the former government, will ONCE MORE, IN ALMOST INNUMERABLE TIMES, discover the only reason for such a change, CONSCIOUS FALSEHOOD. It will show the fiscal operations of the federal administration to have been highly conducive to the prosperity of the nation; and consequently the conduct of their successors towards them, to have been unprincipled and disgraceful. It will point to the cause of the consideration and respect, which we enjoyed among foreign nations; and enable us by comparison, in the conclusion of these numbers, to ascertain the merit of the respective administrations.

From a report of a committee of Congress, appointed, March 20, 1800, to examine the accounts of the United States, relating to the public debt, and a report of Mr. GALLATIN, dated December 18, 1801, with the documents, to which in these reports there is reference, it appears that the federal administration received from the confederation a debt of $ 76,781,955. The property of the U. States, which they possessed, when their fiscal arrangements began to operate, and which was applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, amounted to little more than two millions and a half.—The debt, therefore, for which the federalists had to provide, was 74,185,596 dollars. This sum was to be paid by the proceeds of a revenue, as yet scarcely systematised. On the first day of January 1798, when the conduct of France had forced us to arm our vessels, after drinking the cup of humiliation to the dregs, the amount of the debt was 67,627,338 dollars. At this time therefore the government had discharged more, than six millions and a half. On the first of January 1800, the debt amounted to 70,212,718 dollars. From 1798 to 1800 it had consequently increased upwards of two and an half millions. This increase arose from extraordinary expenditures, in consequence of the wanton and unprovoked aggression of France.—But the national debt, which the federalists had to pay, was 74,185,596 dollars. They had therefore in the year 1800 diminished it almost four millions of dollars.

Mr. GALLATIN in his report states the public debt on the first of January 1801, to have been a fraction more, than eighty millions. But in this statement he makes no allowance for upwards of two millions of dollars then in the treasury, cash in the hands of collectors, the amount of bonds at the custom houses, and bank stock, all which must have amounted to more than ten millions. On the first January in the preceding year, these items amounted to this sum, and the revenue then was not so great as in 1800. According to Mr. GALLATIN'S own statement then, the debt was little less in the beginning of 1801, than the committee of Congress made it in 1800.

But this was not all the federalists performed while in office. According to an authentic communication, from a former member of Congress, they paid for interest on the public debt between the year 1790 and 1800 " upwards of twenty-three and an half millions of dollars. In addition to this sum, which public faith and credit obliged them to pay, they were under the necessity of paying more than five hundred thousand dollars for incidental claims, arising under the old government, but not included in the amount of the liquidated debt; 164,000 for debts, due to foreign officers, who served with us in the war; 169,000 for certain parts of the old debt, which were not funded, and not included in the above amount; 908,000 for pensions to invalid soldiers who served during the war; 347,000 for the erection of light houses for the security of trade; erection of light houses for the security of trade; 546,000 for the protection of our coasts and cities by the fortification of ports and harbors; 196,000 for making and preserving peace with the Indian tribes; 1,250,000 for suppressing two insurrections in Pennsylvania," in one of which Mr. Gallatin was a principal actor; " 1,682,000 for redeeming our citizens in captivity among the Algerines, and for making and preserving peace with them, and the other Barbary powers; 239,000 for establishing the boundary lines between us, and Spain, and Britain, and carrying into effect our treaties with those nations; 134,000 for the census taken pursuant to the constitution; 4,265,000 for the support of the civil government in all its various departments; 5,000,000 for the Indian war, which the federal government had been compelled to maintain on the frontiers; for the military establishment, including this sum of 5,000,000, the purchase of arms and military stores, and all the additional expense of our preparations against France, 13,830,000; for our negociations and intercourse with foreign nations, including the missions to France, which from her tyrannical and imperious conduct were unusually expensive, the extraordinary mission to England, and the maintenance of all our ministers abroad, 759,000 dollars, and less expenditures for a variety of incidental objects had been necessarily incurred." These expenses together amount, to more than forty-seven millions of dollars.

The particulars of this statement, presented in one view, will discover, how faithful were the federal administration to the interest of the nation.—In the year 1790, little after the unanimous voice of a then grateful people had called the father of his country to administer their untried government, they became bound by national faith without any funds, revenue or national property, to discharge a debt of more than 74 millions. During the twelve years of their administration they paid in various necessary expenditures more than 47 millions. In the beginning of the year 1801 they left to their successors a debt of little more than 70 millions with a permanent revenue and productive funds. But with such a revenue and funds, which according to Mr. Gallatin's own statement will defray every demand of government, and entirely liquidate the public debts in fifteen years and a half, the present administration have received from their predecessors, national property, consisting in navy yards, a proportion of the materials for building six 74 gun ships, buildings for the reception and preservation of arms, and our navy, &c. amounting at least to four millions. As the Federalists, when they first assumed the national debt, deducted from it the amount of national property they received, considering the remainder as the actual debt of the United States; so it is but just, the amount of property, transmitted to their successors, should be credited on the debt, they received. This will reduce it to sixty-six millions of dollars

The fiscal concerns of the nation did not solely engross the attention of the federal administration. To estimate their merit, it is requisite to advert to other parts of their system alike conducive in themselves, to the lasting benefit of the community, as well, as concisely to display the powerful obstructions, PURPOSELY CREATED, to defeat their operations.

It can constitute no small part of the federal account in the mind of the people, uninfluenced by prejudice, that they were able to form a constitution, and procure its adoption, notwithstanding the agitation of the public mind, and a variety of jarring interests, and in opposition to the unceasing exertions of the party, who are now in possession of power by this VERY CONSTITUTION; and that, when public credit, faith and confidence, were annihilated, they could plan, and carry into effect a system of finance, which has restored them to full vigor and actually discharged a considerable part of the national debt. Almost as soon as the government was organized, and the plan of revenue in operation, we beheld an insurrection to resist its authority. Immediately on the suppression of this, England without any justifiable pretence committed depredations on our defenceless commerce.—When peace was again restored by negociation, the pirates of the French revolution were sent forth to seize our vessels, and deprive us of the fruit of our industry. After repeated expostulation with France on the injustice of her conduct, our infant navy convinced her, that though she disregarded the principles of morality, and the law of nations, from INCLINATION; she yet was obliged in some degree to obey them from NECESSITY. During this period another insurrection was excited, which however was soon suppressed by the decision and energy of the executive. Notwithstanding all these obstacles, and the unjust clamor, frequently raised against its measures, the federal administration pursued a steady and undeviating course.—It demanded, and obtained redress from Britain for capturing our property. It preserved our national honor by building and sending a navy to resist the piracies of the terrible republic. It guarded every man's habitation by pure and impartial justice. It protected the sacred right of reputation by subjecting the calumniator to infamous punishment. It prevented the emigration of aliens, who have since, like an impetuous torrent, inundated our once happy shores, covered with CRIME and VICE without the appearance of ONE SOLITARY VIRTUE. It a second time rescued us from degredation and slavery, by carrying us safely through the tempest of conflicting passions and opinions, bursting from the French revolution, that volcano of destruction, which buried nations in its ruins.

HUME.

FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, June 16.—Some uneasiness has been excited within these few days past, by different vessels having appeared off the harbor, and various reports of guns heard in the offing. A schooner arrived this morning from Quebec. She was yesterday ten leagues off Jedore, but saw no square-rigged vessel.

The Leander, of 50 guns, captain Skene, sailed this day to look after some privateers said or supposed to be on the coast. This ship was not ready in season, or she would have gone to New-York. At 11 this morning she was in the Navy Yard, refitting. The admiral was afterwards raquested to send her to scour the coast, she being the only man of war here. He gave the necessary orders, and at four she proceeded to sea.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

JUNE 26, 1804.

The legislature of this state adjourned on Thursday last, to meet again on the third Wednesday of November next, at Concord. But little business of importance was transacted the present session. A law, directing that electors of President and Vice-President of the United States should be chosen by a general, ticket. The bill, districting the state for the choice of representatives to Congress, was returned by the Governor, with objections, as was also that for ratifying the proposed amendment to the constitution, and the resolves complimenting the present administration, published in our last. Those bills are therefore lost; as two-thirds of both branches of the legislature did not appear to support them.

On the resolves above mentioned, the yeas and nays were, yeas 85—nays 72.

Governor's Objections.

The Governor having received certain resolutions of the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, expressive of their opinion respecting disorganizing sentiments inculcated through the medium of the press—congratulating their fellow-citizens upon the result of certain measures of the general government—and declaring their full confidence in the present administration of the general government, and in the justice, benevolence and wisdom of the President of the United States—returns those resolutions to the honorable the Senate, in which they originated, with the following observations:

If it had been the pleasure of the legislature to have expressed the sentiments contained in those resolutions, in any other mode than that by bill or resolves, the opinion of the governor would not have been necessary; but the constitution having made it his duty to sign such bills or resolves as he approves, and to return such as he does not approve, his task on this occasion, however unpleasant, is unavoidable.

While he declares his readiness to co-operate with the legislature in all constitutional measures for preventing the licentiousness of the press, and is ready to do all in his power for the preservation of our union, and for sup-

porting such measures as may be best calculated to promote the general welfare; he is compelled to say, that if the second of those resolutions refers to the purchase of Louisiana, he is not sufficiently informed respecting the probable advantages of that purchase to enable him to congratulate his fellow-citizens thereon: more especially, as it is said to have been purchased at great expence. And such has been his opinion respecting some measures of the administration, that he is not prepared to express that unlimited confidence which the resolutions seem to purport. JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.

June 18th, 1804.

On taking the question on the proposed amendment to the constitution, the yeas and nays were, yeas 81—nays 73.

IN SENATE.

Yeas—Messrs. Storer, Gilman, Bradley, Waldron, Smith, Alcock, and Allen.

Nays—Messrs. Orr, Taylor, S. Payson, Kimball, and M. P. Payson.

The Governor returns to the honoroble the House of Representatives, in which the same originated, the bill, intituled "an act to ratify an article proposed in amendment to the constitution of the United States," with the following observations and objections:

By the articles of confederation, and previous to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, the votes of the several states in congress, being equal, the alteration made so far as respects the votes given in the House of Representatives, was a concession on the part of the smaller states! Electors chusing the president and vice-president, being proportioned to each state, according to the number of representatives, as well as that of senators, four or five of the larger states, have it in their pow to elect those officers, and it is believed that the alteration proposed may operate so as to lessen the probability of the smaller states appointing either president or vice president—even if nearly three fourths in number of the states in the United States should be agreed in voting for the same persons.

It is feared, if the alteration takes place, that the office of Vice-President, who in certain events is to be at the head of the nation, may be less respectable than heretofore.

Although the Constitution has provided for amendments, yet the reasons therefor should be clear and strong, lest by frequent altreations others are faciliated, many of its important principles changed, and the Constitution not sufficiently regarded as a permanent rule.

From such a view of the subject as the Governor has been able to take, he is of opinion that the article referred to as it now stands in the constitution, is preferable to the proposed alteration.

LONDON, May 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
APRIL 23.

DEFENCE OF THE NATION.

Mr. Fox made his promised motion on this important business. In a very long speech he stated the insufficiency, in his opinion, of our present means of defence against the enemy. He recommended the increase of the regular army, and the establishment of an armed peasantry, artisans, and the general population of the country, for, if the enemy were determined to invade us, he would continue the preparation year after year. He disapproved the conduct of ministers, and concluded by moving, "That it be referred to a committee of the whole house to revise the several bills for the defence of the country, and to consider of such further measures as may be necessary to make that defence more complete and permanent."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the Hon Gentleman had urged one of the most extraordinary motions, that within his parliamentary experience has ever been submitted to the House. The object of it was to appoint a Committee to revise the acts that have been passed for the defence of the country, and to consider and provide adequate means for the protection of it in future. He defended at great length the conduct of Ministers, and concluded by observing, that a great state necessity might justify the appointment of such a Committee; but he left it to the wisdom of the House to determine, if any proofs of such necessity have been advanced in support of the present dangerous and extraordinary measure. It is upon these grounds, he said, I oppose the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, and I hope a majority of this House will agree with me in opinion, that no sound reasons have been brought forward from motives different from what are professed, it is unworthy to be entertained or adopted by the House.

Mr. Pitt, in a very brilliant speech, of great length, disapproved of the conduct of the ministers in the defence of the country, and particularly with regard to drilling the Volunteer Corps, which he said had by no means been sufficient to render them fit for actual military service. He did not mean to say, that 400,000 volunteers, a strong military force, and a well disciplined militia was not adequate to the safety of the country; but what number of that force, and in what condition, he asked, could they be assembled near any of the points likely to be attacked? At the close of his speech he recommended a system of fortification, and said, I am convinced, that in no one instance, in no one branch of defence is the country in that state of security in which the house ought to be satisfied. He concluded by giving his warmest support to Mr. Fox's motion.

Mr. Yorke defended the conduct of Ministers in strong terms. He was willing to sustain his portion of the censure, if any would apply; but he contended that according to his own views, the best attention had been paid to the security of the nation.

Mr. G. Vansittart said, he considered the present motion to be an attempt to force the Ministers out of their places, and was similar to that made in the year 1784, which was reprobated by every person in the country.

The Attorney General, in a very animated speech, said that if Bonaparte felt any disposition to insult and attack this country, he knew of nothing so well calculated to induce him to believe he may do it with impunity, as the language held on that occasion by the Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Fox.) He recapitulated several of the statements of the public force, in vindication of the vigilance and activity of Ministers, which he argued were never surpassed by any Ministers of this country, at any period of our history. For the peace which was concluded, he said every British heart acknowledged gratitude to his majesty's present ministers, and to them is entirely owing the unanimity—an unanimity worth all the soldiers that were disbanded at the conclusion of the peace. But the hon. gentleman allows no excuse to his majesty's ministers, for recommending an unavoidable war; but charges them with involving the country in danger. He concluded by observing that it would become the wisdom of the house to pause before they adopted the motion.

Mr. Windham argued in favor of the motion; and Mr. Tierney, in reply, said, he would resist his (Mr. W.'s) return to power, as a thing that would spread dismay through the country.

On a division of the house, there appeared, for Mr. Fox's motion, 204; against it, 256—Majority 52.

The house adjourned at four o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A proclamation was issued on the 24th April, at London, for a general fast to be observed in England and Ireland on the 25th May, and in Scotland on Thursday the 7th June.

May 1.

After concluding a very beneficial loan, for the benefit of the country and the contractors, Mr. Addington yesterday opened the budget. The burthens are as moderate as, in the present state of affairs, could have been expected. The war taxes are to be augmented in their produce, one million.

This augmentation is upon wine, from £12 to 19 guineas a ton! an augmentation which the wine merchants were told last year to expect. The produce of this tax is estimated at - - - - - - - - - £200,000

An addition of 12 1-2 per cent. on the articles under the head of Consolidated Customs, excepting Wine, Tea, Cotton and Wool, and doubling the duty on Raisins and Sweets. The estimate produce of this addition is - 800,000

£1,000,000

This is the proposed augmentation of the war taxes to a million beyond their present produce.

The interest of the loan is to be provided for in another way—It amounts to between 7 and 800,000l. It is proposed to consolidate the stamp duties, rather lessening the duty on stamps used in legal proceedings, and increasing the duty on stamps for the transfer of property. The minister supposes the produce of this consolidation will be 800,000l. which will more than cover the interest of the loan.

The celebrated M. Necker, formerly minister of finance, in France, died on the 9th of last month, at Geneva, at an advanced age.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber hoped, that by his publication in the Virginia Gazette of the 19th May, he had perfectly satisfied the public, as to certain charges that had been made against his reputation, and that there would have been no necessity for his again appearing in the public papers.—He has, however, to lament, that some persons concerned in that publication, and others who have made themselves concerned, have so misstated facts and motives, and have given such a turn to the subject, as to render an answer from him absolutely necessary. In making the publication of the 19th May, he had no other object in view but that of vindicating his own injured reputation, by clearly shewing the falsity of certain charges that had been exhibited against him, and which, if true, ought to have consigned him to everlasting infamy. He feels the strongest conviction, that in this object he has fully succeeded. He had been charged with having fraudulently given himself credit on the books of Willis Wills & Co. for certain tobacco, which never had an existence, and for some other tobacco which, although it once existed, had been shipped by other persons, and not for the benefit of Willis Wills & Co. Both of these charges, set on foot by the malice of Zach. Taliaferro, and intended to be supported by the affidavit of his hireling, Mr. George P. King, are most pointedly and positively proven to be false, by the affidavits of Mr. Wood Tucker and Mr. David Anderson, of the town of Petersburg. These false and malicious charges having derived a kind of sanction from the affidavit of Mr. King, and from a certificate filed by him, which the writer thereof afterwards strongly insinuated to be a forgery, the subscriber thought himself justified in applying to Mr. King the harsh expression contained in his first publication, and has thereby drawn forth the animadversions of Mr. Henry Banks and Mr. Thomas Norvell. Mr. Banks, although fully satisfied that the subscriber had removed the charges exhibited against him, still indulges the expression that the subscriber intended to *prop* his own reputation by destroying that of Mr. King. Mr. Banks must have known, that the subscriber's reputation had been so publicly, so solemnly, and so vitally attacked, that it could receive no support from an attack made on the reputation of another, but only by shewing his own innocence. He will not attempt to account for the *motives* of Mr. Banks; but his *insinuation* is so direct, as not to be misunderstood, and he takes the liberty to inform that gentleman, that his reputation, notwithstanding the charges that have been brought against him, stands as little in need of a *prop*, as even that of Henry Banks, Esq. The subscriber is too well acquainted with Mr. Thomas Norvell, to suppose for a moment that he would intentionally misrepresent a conversation; but he solemnly declares that he has no recollection of some parts of the conversation stated in Mr. Norvell's publication. He acknowledged to Mr. Norvell that the signature to the affidavit of Mr. Tucker resembled that of the certificate filed by Mr. King, but he certainly never intended to express an opinion that there was room to doubt whether they had not been written by the same hand: on the contrary, he *then* firmly believed that a forgery had been committed, and he still thinks that existing circumstances justified that belief; for Mr. Wood Tucker, who gave the certificate, had furnished the subscriber with his affidavit, declaring that he had no recollection of having been applied to by Mr. King or any other person on the subject of the tobacco mentioned in the certificate, and positively stating, "*that he never gave any certificate of the non-existence of*" the said tobacco.—This affidavit of Mr. Tucker had an influence in forming the opinion of the subscriber, which could not be removed by the mere resemblance of signatures, for he believes that no forgery was ever attempted without at least producing a resemblance of signatures. Mr. Tucker himself states in his publication, "that from the facts alledged in that affidavit, the plain inference certainly was, that Mr. George P. King had procured the certificate therein referred to improperly." When we reflect on the nature of the charges made against the reputation of the subscriber; that Mr. King was made the instrument of giving publicity and a sanction to those charges by his affidavit, and a certificate which the writer thereof then declared he had not given; when the subscriber was in possession of the best of evidence to shew the falsehood and the malice of those charges—is there a man in the community who would not have been irritated with Mr. King, or who would have felt any disposition to spare his reputation? But as Mr. Tucker has come forward in a manner that must do him honor, and has recognized the certificate annexed to Mr. King's affidavit, the subscriber can *now* feel no difficulty in admitting it to have been the act of Mr. Tucker, and of course to exonerate Mr. King from the charge of forgery. But Mr. King has sworn, "That he did on the 29th day of February last examine the inspectors books of West-Hill Warehouse in Petersburg, in presence of and jointly with Wood Tucker, inspector at that Warehouse, and found no tobacco entered on those books answering to the description" contained in the said affidavit. Mr. Tucker has declared in his publication, that he has no recollection of having ever seen Mr. King in the course of his whole life, and has given his affidavit that the tobacco above alluded to, had been inspected at the said Warehouse, and shews that it was accordingly entered on the books of that Warehouse.—The subscriber does not mean to insinuate that Mr. King has committed perjury, but to shew that in his examination of the inspectors books he must have been guilty of the greatest inattention, for Mr. Tucker declares that by a reference to the day book he would instantly have found the fact with respect to the inspection of that tobacco.—This inattention will be the more manifest and surprising, when it is recollected that Mr. King took with him from the tobacco book of Willis Wills & Co. the name of the person for whom the tobacco was inspected, the year, the month, and the day of the month in which the tobacco was inspected, together with the number and weight of each hogshead, so that any person who would give himself the least trouble might have found the tobacco in a moment. But although the subscriber acquits Mr. King of the charges of forgery and perjury, and might have been disposed to pardon his inattentive examination of the inspectors books, what will Mr. King or his friends and supporters say, in defence of his conduct on his journey up the country? The subscriber begs leave to refer the public to the following certificates of Mr. Samuel Anderson, of Cumberland, and Major Henry Flood, of Buckingham:

"At the request of Willis Wills, I do hereby certify, that on or about the 11th day of March last, Major Henry Flood and a certain George P. King, called at my house on their return from Richmond; and in the course of the evening a conversation took place respecting a suit then depending in the Richmond Chancery District Court, between Zach. Taliaferro and Willis Wills. The said King observed, that Willis Wills, in the books kept by him for Willis Wills & Co. had charged Willis Wills & Co. with fifteen hogsheads of tobacco from some of the Petersburg Warehouses, weighing about twenty two thousand weight, and shipped by some person whose name the said King said he did not remember. He stated that he had been employed by Zach. Taliaferro to go over to Petersburg and examine the inspectors books; that he accordingly went over and was engaged several days in the examination; that no such tobacco could be found on the inspectors books; that the inspectors knew of no such man as the one by whom the tobacco was said to have been shipped; and that it was believed there was no such person, but that it was only a fictitious name used by the said Wills, in order to cover the transaction; and that he the said King had filed an affidavit to the above effect in the office of one of the commissioners. The statements made by the said King were of such a nature, and were made in so positive manner, as to make on my mind an impression the most unfavorable to the character of Willis Wills. Given under my hand, this 12th day of June, 1804. "SAM. ANDERSON.

"Teste,

"PETER JOHNSTON."

"I do hereby certify, that I was present at the conversation referred to in the above certificate of Mr. Sam'l. Anderson, and that it correctly details the statements made by Mr. King, except I do not remember whether he stated there were fifteen or fourteen hogsheads of tobacco. Given under my hand, the day and date above.

"HENRY FLOOD.

"Teste,

"PETER JOHNSTON."

It is unnecessary for the subscriber to make any remarks on the respectability of the gentlemen who have furnished the above certificates. The conversation therein alluded to shews an illustrious malice to injure the reputation of the subscriber, which he will not attempt to account for. In this conversation he makes statements at variance with his own affidavit, and widely different from truth, as has already been proven to the public, and discovers a disposition *knowingly* and *wilfully* to *misrepresent facts*, to the injury of the subscriber. Mr. King, in a publication in the true Billingsgate style, has *demanded* of the subscriber, that he shall retract what he had said of him. If he is satisfied with this publication, it is well; if not, he is at liberty to pursue any course he may think proper, and may be assured that the subscriber is not to be diverted from that line of conduct which propriety may dictate, by any threat of Mr. King.

WILLIS WILLS.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

The Memorial of sundry Merchants, Mechanics and other Inhabitants of the City of Richmond,

SHEWETH:

THAT there are many common law courts which hold their sessions in the city of Richmond; these courts in the course of the year require a great many juries, and are thus described:

The General Court of the Commonwealth.
The District Court of the Commonwealth.
The Circuit Court of the United States.
The District Court of the United States.
The County Court of Henrico.
The Hustings Court of the city of Richmond.

Upon further examination into the above statement it will appear, that there are more than one hundred days in the year wherein juries may be wanted. The officers of the courts frequently summon more than enough for three juries, and sometimes two of the aforesaid courts sit upon the same day, which, considering the population of the city, falls very heavy on some of the inhabitants, in so much that it frequently happens that retailers of merchandize, and mechanics who employ a number of journeymen, and who depend upon their daily sales for their profits and subsistence, are obliged either to disobey the summons, to shut up their stores and shops, or to commit the care of their business (and at the most public times too) to boys or inexperienced agents.

When a duty is laid upon articles of merchandize, or a tax is imposed upon the occupation of a merchant, every man before he proceeds can calculate upon the influence which these burthens will have upon his business; but if the same man is frequently called away to serve upon juries, and is compelled either to shut up his store or confide in inexperienced agents, he cannot form a computation of the injury or disadvantage.

Observations somewhat dissimilar, though equiponderant in their tendencies, concerning mechanics and others who subsist by labor, may also be made. The poor man, who has no means to provide for his own wants or the subsistence of his family, except by his own labor, must feel the hardship in a very high degree, when he is compelled to lose his time in loitering about a court-house, well knowing that it ought to be employed in earning bread for his children.

These important facts, and their influence upon society, and particularly the inhabitants of this city, are too well known to require greater illustration; and it would be indecorous if your Memorialists should employ many arguments or much entreaty to induce the honorable house to listen to their complaint.

Your Memorialists have been informed, that in some parts of the United, it is the custom to summon juries some days previous to the court; and when a cause is about to be tried, a list of many names is given to the counsel of the parties—each party strikes out an equal number until the proper number remains. In this way, impartial juries are certainly obtained.

It seems to be the general opinion of all who converse upon the subject, that a reasonable compensation should be made, equal to the daily price of labor, to those persons who are compelled to serve on juries.

Your Memorialists contemplate with great delight the inestimable privilege of a trial by jury;—they consider it as one of the chartered birth rights of which they are the inheritors, and which is far above price; nor do they intend to utter an expression, which shall convey the smallest discontent in that respect. The sole design of your Memorialists herein, is to make a plain representation of the particular grievances to which they are exposed, on account of their residing at the seat of government, where juries being so frequently wanted, they are compelled to discharge more than a reasonable share of social duties, and they cannot help observing, that whatsoever operates as an undue restriction or oppression upon industry and commerce, which are the great sources of national prosperity, must operate as an injury upon the whole community.

These important and well known circumstances, connected with the high confidence which is entertained of the wisdom, patriotism and clemency of the house, have induced your Memorialists to represent the particular hardships by which they have been oppressed, and to which they are still exposed, in the reasonable and confident hope, that the justice of the Legislature will afford suitable relief, so that your Memorialists may enjoy, in equal degree with their fellow citizens, the privileges and blessings of a government, to the support of which they largely contribute.

And your Memorialists, with all due respect and confideration, humbly pray, &c.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, held for Cumberland county, the 25th day of June, 1804.

George Kippen & Co. Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Thomas Ballew and Rebecca Wade Barker, administratrix of Henry Wade Barker, deceased, defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas Ballew not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Thomas Ballew do appear here on the fourth Monday in November, 1804, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in Richmond, two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, Cl'k.

For Sale,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER. For terms apply to

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

July 9, 1804.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell for cash or on a short credit, a very likely young NEGRO FELLOW, who is a good crop Negro—and a YOUNG WOMAN, about eighteen, who is an excellent house servant and seamstress, well acquainted with and fond of the management of children.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Hanover, Gold Mine, July 7, 1804. 3

I will liberally reward any person who will apprehend and secure in jail, a Negro man by the name of POOL, who run away from my employ in the course of last month. I suspect he may be found at Mr. James Acorn's in Chesterfield, as I am informed he has a wife there. I have been further informed he has been frequently seen at Chesterfield courthouse,—where it is likely he may be found, if attended to soon.

John McBride,
City of Richmond.

July 9th, 1804.

Advertisement.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, the 12th inst. at Messrs. Prosser & Moncure's Vendue-Office, for the benefit of the Underwriters,

SIXTEEN pieces 4-4 Irish LINENS, part of a case Linens, marked [E A] 1, received by & damaged in the ship Fortune, capt. Malcolm, from Liverpool.

Ellis & Allan.

Richmond, July 9. 1804. 1

The friends of Mr. James Mauray of Liverpool, are hereby informed, that the American ship TWO SISTERS, Andrew Tucker Master, 280 hogsheads Tobacco burthen, is now at Bermuda Hundred, and ready to take in Tobacco or other produce to the address of said Mauray, on which liberal advances will be made. She will also take in on liberty of consignment.

The ship ALONZO, Ansell Gibbs, Master, also at Bermuda Hundred, loading for London, cargo all engaged, would take a few passengers, having elegant and commodious accommodations. For terms of freight, &c. of the Two Sisters, and passage, apply to Messrs. Campbell and Wheeler of Petersburg; Major Benjamin Day of Fredericksburg; the Captain on board; or to the subscriber in Richmond.

Overton Anderson.

N. B. In a few days I shall have about fifty five Tons of PLAISTER OF PARIS at Rocketts, for sale, on very reasonable terms, imported in the Two Sisters.

July 9, 1804. 2w.

Irish Linens and Sheetings.

THE subscribers have just received a few boxes of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and 5-4 sheetings, from Belfast, which they will sell on moderate terms.

ELLIS & ALLAN.

Richmond, July 7, 1804. 3w

To be Sold,

FOR ready money, at Mrs. Fisher's Tavern, in Fredericksburg, on Saturday the 25th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Sunday excepted, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, several tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee.

Also one tract, between five and six hundred acres, on the river Rappahannock, about two miles above Fredericksburg, on which Mr. Thomas Moffat now lives, and another tract in Stafford, containing 75 acres, situated about seven miles above Falmouth.—Possession of the two last mentioned tracts cannot be given till the first January next. The lands in Tennessee are valuable—of those in Spotsylvania and Stafford nothing in particular need be said, as those who mean to purchase will no doubt view them.

AL. VASS, Administrator of Patrick Home, dec.

Falmouth, 30th June, 1804. 6w.

July 4, 1804.

To all the World.

AS my wife Jannet Gilcrist has left my bed and board, without any just cause that I know of, I therefore caution every person not to credit her a cent, for it shall not be paid by

Alexander Gilchrist.

Gun-stocks.

THE subscriber will receive proposals until the 17th of August next, for furnishing at the public manufactory of arms, any number of musket-stocks (of good black walnut wood) not exceeding fifteen thousand. All the trees for which, to be felled in the latter end of the ensuing fall; and the delivery of the stocks to commence in the course of the next winter.

John Clarke.

April 27, 1804. *cawt17 4w.*

4439 Acres of valuable
LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool and Bristol, a neat and valuable assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

The London *Critical Review*, or *Annals of Literature*, from the year 1791 till 1803, bound in boards, 39 vols. and 30 Numbers of *Ladies' London Magazines*.

June 12th, 1804.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

BY

James Edmondson.

THE subscriber having added largely to his house and stables, has it now completely in his power to entertain any number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN that may think proper to call on him, being well supplied with the best liquors that could be procured from Gordons's stock in Richmond, and in every respect better prepared to accommodate company than he has ever been since he has lived in Staunton. As some person living on the road to Charlottesville, last summer not so friendly to him as they might be, and knew of no other way they dare attempt to injure him, fell upon the low and pitiful plan of informing strangers that they could not be accommodated at his house in consequence of his being so much crowded, when they knew nothing of the company that were with him at the time. The report must have been circulated from a bad heart, for it is well known he has never turned off genteel company for want of room.

He also informs the public that there is a MAIL STAGE that runs from Richmond to Staunton once a week, and stops at his house; that he will keep a hack, a pair of horses and an excellent driver, for the accommodation of company that travel in the stage to this place and may wish to visit any of the Springs this season.

Staunton, June 16, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. t23A.

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convent to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

(*BY AUTHORITY.*)

Scheme of a
LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of	1,000 make	5,000
6	do.	of	500 ——	3,000
10	do.	of	200 ——	2,000
20	do.	of	100 ——	2,000
100	do.	of	50 ——	5,000
250	do.	of	30 ——	7,500
420	do.	of	25 ——	10,500
1,500	do.	of	20 ——	30,000
3,000	do.	of	15 ——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after	2,000 do.	250
1	do.	after	3,000 do.	250
1	do.	after	4,000 do.	250
1	do.	after	5,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	6,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	8,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	10,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	12,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	13,000 do.	500
1	do.	after	14,000 do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purceased by application as above.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,

WILL BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for ready, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a survey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a survey made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said rive.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (tds.)

☞ SLATE QUARRIES!

THE late distressing fire in Norfolk, as well as several others in other large and wealthy commercial towns (which no doubt will incline the sufferers in houses, to seek for covering sin rebuilding, the most secure against the external approaches of that, too often dreadful element) induces the subscriber once more to offer for sale, his

SLATE QUARRIES;

Lying on James River, near the mouth of Slate River, about fifty miles above the city of Richmond.—The quality of this Slate, the subscriber ventures to affirm, has never been surpassed by any yet discovered: and the quantity will not be doubted, when viewed by any one a judge in that article. The situation of these Quarries, immediately on navigable water, and their scarcity in other quarters, particularly in similar situations, giving almost the entire monopoly in this country to their owner, render them an object worthy the attention of the enterprizing and industrious.—They may be had for any kind of secure and productive paper or other property—as the subscriber's situation and the other avocations render it inconvenient for him to attend to their working—But, should they not be immediately disposed of in the manner proposed, which he confesses he would prefer for the reasons assigned, the subscriber proposes working them to a considerable extent, as soon as suitable workmen can be obtained from the northern states—when he entertains not the slightest doubt (from the circumstance of the navigation from the very quarries) he will be able to furnish Slate at a much cheaper rate than that article is now brought from Europe, or can possibly be furnished from any part of this country, where any land-carriage is to be employed.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Albemarle, June 16, 1804.

Mr. Prichard, who has seen the above Quarries, and is a judge of that article, will give any information and his opinion respecting them, to any one inclined to treat with the subscriber.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to pass a law, to confirm to the subscribers respectively, the title to several parcels or lots of Land, lying on the east side of Gillies Creek, immediately below the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and whereof they are severally possessed, the legal title to which was in John Hague, at the time of his death.

JOHN LESTER.
JOHN LIGGON.

June 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying for an amendment or repeal of an act passed at their last session, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River."

Richmond, May 28, 1804.

Bacon Hams.

THE subscriber has received a parcel of very fine HAMS, which he will sell on moderate terms. Apply at Messrs. Wm. Brown & Co's.

James Brown, jun.

June 16th, 1804.

NOTICE,

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THAT Lucy Randolph, relict of the late Henry Randolph, dec. of Warwick, hath obtained from the honorable the general court, letters of administration on the decedent's estate; and in pursuance of the powers and duties thereof, requests that all persons having claims against the same, may forthwith present them legally authenticated, to

D. M RANDOLPH,
Agent for the Administratrix.

Richmond, 18th June, 1804. oaw6w

TO BE LET,

ON building leases, three beautiful, airy & elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time, removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

Drums, Shoes, Boots & Trunks.

Just received, and for sale by

FRANCIS FOLLET,

Next door below Messrs. Bohn and Hubner's, and next door above Mr. Charles Spencer's,

A FEW handsome Drums; an assortment of men, women and children's coarse and fine Shoes; hair and black leather Trunks, of different sizes.

He has lately received several supplies to his former assortment of Jewellery, Hardware, &c. &c.—[and daily expects a further addition]—among which are gold and gilt Jewellery; silver soup, table, desert, tea, salt and mustard Spoons and sugar Tongs; plated tea and coffee Urns; sugar Dishes; cream and tea Pots; Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays and bottle Slides; japanned tea Trays, Waiters, bread Baskets, tea Cadies and Canisters; dressing Cases.

CUTLERY.

Knives, Forks, Razors, Scissors, elegant brass And-Irons and brass headed Shovels, Tongs and Pokers; glass hall Lamps; sad Irons and Stands; Grid Irons; tortoise shell, ivory and horn Combs; Brushes; Whips; Canes; Swords; Guns and Pistols; Gun Locks; common and agate Flints; bird Nets, powder Flasks and Shot; Belts, Ticklers, Epaulets, sword Knots and Belts; Flutes; Fifes; Chess-men; Backgammon Tables; Razors Strops; Curling Tongs; shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes; Powder Bags and Puffs; Fish Hooks; Thimbles; Needles; Pins; elastic Garters, Glove Ties; Gloves; Suspenders; Tooth Powder; Essences; boxes of Paints; hair, lead and slate Pencils; Mahogany Dressing Cases and travelling Desks; fancy and Windsor Chairs;—with a great variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at a moderate profit.

Richmond, 30th June, 1804. 3t.

I MARYAN MILLIGAN, of the county of Orange, having had in my possession a BOND of Thomas Whitelaw, of the aforesaid county, for the sum of one thousand and forty-six or forty-eight dollars, payable on the first day of January 1806, with lawful interest from the first day of January 1803, until the said Bond is fully discharged; considering the same not safe in my possession, delivered it to my son Thomas Hambleton, then living with me, for safe keeping: Some time afterwards, he removed from my house, and carried with him the said Bond. My son Thomas now being dead, his wife, Margaret Hambleton, refuses to deliver the same I do hereby forewarn all persons from receiving the said Bond, on any pretence whatever; and the aforesaid Thomas Whitelaw from paying any interest that is or may hereafter become due, as well as the principal, when the same shall become due, without legal authority from me.

Maryan Milligan.

Orange county, 25th June, 1804. 3t*

The COMMISSIONERS appointed by the late Act of Assembly, to superintend the Lottery, for the benefit of the University of William and Mary, feel themselves greatly mortified, in being obliged to inform the Public, that imperious necessity has compelled them to postpone, for the present, the drawing, notwithstanding the assurances, which they have given, both collectively and individually, that it would commence on the 2nd of this month. It will, doubtless, be expected that the reasons inducing this postponement, should be stated: and after such explanation, they trust, they will stand exculpated by a generous Public, of every other charge, than that of precipitancy; to which they acknowledge, their sanguine hope of success in the sale of Tickets, and thus, of speedily accomplishing the truly laudable end, which they had in view, has subjected them.—As the day first contemplated, approached, on which the drawing was to commence, measures were taken to acquire satisfactory information of the number of Tickets, which had been sold. Satisfactory information, however, was received only from a few. Still too sanguine in their expectations; reflecting, that with the prospect of advantage offered to purchasers, the interests of science were combined, and judging of the distant sales, by what had been and would be made in this place, and its vicinity, they conceived themselves authorized to promise, most decidedly, a commencement at the period last notified.—But advices, recently received, convince them that the sales, though considerable, are still not such as would justify a commencement of the drawing.—The Commissioners will not again so far commit themselves, as to state positively, the time when the drawing shall commence; but this they have in their power, fully and unequivocally to promise; that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to hasten the drawing. This is fully evinced by the mode they have adopted, and are now pursuing, of giving to the purchaser, with such security as may be approved of, on his taking not less than ten Tickets, a credit of ninety days; thereby holding out to individuals, the prospect of advantage, from prizes, without the advance of a single cent.—Gentlemen, who have been so obliging as to assist in the disposition of Tickets, are authorized to assure those holding them by purchase or credit, that no payment of their respective bonds will be required, until 90 days shall expire, from the time of beginning to draw; and they are hereby requested to regulate their subsequent sales of Tickets on credit by this principle. ep4w.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 17, 1804. oawtf